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THE NEWS IN LONDON.

EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION TO THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL

PARNELL'S TESTIMONY - THE BUDGET VARIOUS PARLIAMENTARY TOPICS - THE

UNIONIST SPLIT-MR. CONYBEARE-CARL ROSA-THE SANDRING-HAM THEATRICALS. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright: 1889: By The New York Tribune. London, May 4 .- The Sugar Bounties bill is practically dead. The Unionists, almost to a man, are against its economical policy, and as many as twenty-five Conservatives, sutting for populous constituencies, intimated disapprobal of the measure. This rapid development of objection arises from several causes, largely because the sudden rise of the price of sugar is entirely due to the action of speculators, which strengthens the case of the bill's opponents that the effect of passing it must be injurious to the consumer. It is also felt that the practical advantages of the bill are almost nil. In the first place, it was intended as a benefit to native sugar refining industries. In securing that result it is now obvious by the action of the speculators that the prices would increase, creating great dissatisfaction in the constituencies. Sir T. H. Farrar's energetic and unanswerable letters from the Free Trade point of view have been a great factor in forming public opinion. There are also high political as well as economical aspects to be answered. There is no guarantee that if England uses the boycotting clauses against any other Power the latter may not retaliate. As France is the greatest offender in the matter of bounties, and as no sommercial treaty exists with France, a tariff war with that country might be not improbable and prove disastrous, especially to the Yorkshire woollen trade.

The Sugar Bounties agitation has proved rodsend to the Cobden Club. This institution has been moribund since the split over the Irish question and the large withdrawals of members three years ago in consequence of the radical tendencies of the club's administration. This sugar question enabled the club to re-enter upon its usefulness, and the possibility of its members meeting at Greenwich to eat their usual luxurious dinner becomes more likely, especially as that grand bon wivant! Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, still acts as secretary.

The Parnell Commission is now entering upon another interesting phase. The Attorney-General seems to be reserving his most searching questions for the closing hours of Mr. Parnell's cross-examination. Mr. Parnell's demeanor has been exceedingly calm and created an excellent impression. All through he has shown, as one might have expected, that he knew very little of the organization of which he was supposed to be the chief, and his statements in the box confirm what was always believed, that his policy was not to be closely identified with that of the more thorough-going men of his party. This attitude has now found justification by the fact that he is able to make wholesale denials of very searching interrogatories. So far nothing serious has turned up against Mr. Parnell. He admits association with men who, at a later period, were found to be extremists, when he remonstrated with several of them. The most damaging incident was his admission yesterday that when opposing Mr. Forster's bill of 1881 he wilfully deceived the House of Commons. How many times Disraell, Mr. Gladstone and other statesmen have done the same thing history recordeth not. Sir Richard Webster nevertheless secred a point over this part of the cross-exami-

The Samoan Conference is watched with great interest. There is a very strong feeling, even among the Government's supporters, that Lord Salisbury is too willing to fellow Prince Bismarck's beck and call. The Washington policy accords with English general opinion, and there will be much disappointment if any other settlenent is adopted. There is every indication that King Malietoa will be restored to power. Australian opinion is distinctly anti-German and in line with that at Washington. The growing trade between Australia and the United States encouraged this, but German methods in the Pacific also aroused Australian dislike. King Malietoa's recall, though apparently a spontaneous act on the part of Germany, is regarded as the result of American pressure.

Mr. Gladstone's reappearance in the House of Commons on Thursday was the result of malicious attacks on the Budget. Mr. Gladstone is in heart, like many of his followers, delighted that Mr. Goschen has taxed the landlords by the new Estates tax, rather than raised the Income tax Yet the Opposition wished to create mischief by leading country gentlemen to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was resorting to the expedient of graduated taxation on land. Mr Goschen denied this interpretation. His financial policy, moreover, was only following the example of the graduated charges of the Income tax. Mr. Gladstone would have it otherwise, and had the satisfaction of seeing Mr. Chaplin and Sir W. Barttellot very much alarmed over the prospect, and the great landed proprietors demanded a further opportunity of considering the matter. All this, however, was a bit of malicious comedy on the part of the Opposition chiefs. They only wanted to create trouble for the Government even when pleased with what the Government wa

The Ministerial defeat on Tuesday night on the sale of liquors in India was a matter of no importance, and was discussed in a House of never more than 220 members. Through defec tion some Unionists helped to put the Government in a minority. No attempt was made by the whips to avoid defeat.

The bill of young Mr. Lawson, as he is known, for the enfranchisement of leaseholders, produced a lively debate, and showed remarkable progress on this question in the last two years. Three or four years ago it was hardly known, and had chiefly a metropolitan interest. It is aimed at ground landlords, especially at men like the Dukes of Devonshire, Westminster and Bedford, who own the most valuable parts of London. But the bill is badly framed, even putting leaseholders of 999 years on the same footing with of twenty years. Mr. Lawson would have strengthened his case if he had had the modesty to wait till the committee now sitting had reported to the House. Yet notwithstanding his want of consideration and the bill's

grave defects, it was nearly carried. Lord Hartington's appearance at Birmingham yesterday seems to have had a soothing influence on the feud raging in that town between the two wings of the Unionist party apropos of the recent election. His Lordship made no public allusion to this burning grievance, but it is understood that he was actively engaged in using his influence in private to restore harmony among the local politicians. It is remarkable that since that date nothing has been heard of the Chamberlain-Church

In Ireland the Government is much blamed for the apprehension of Professor Harrison, especially for his being kept in jail for three or four days, when his presence might have been secured by a summons. His offence, moreover, was merely technical, and as it consisted in relieving necessitous persons, the prosecution has done harm to the Government. Most people are pleased, now that he has been released. As to Mr. Conybeare, his conduct as a public man has been so abominably bed, entirely apart from this case, that

there is much satisfaction that he has been laid by the heels for some time. There is a suspicion that the law of conspiracy was strained against him. There is no doubt that there was a conspiracy in Donegal, and also that it existed for months, during a part of which time Mr. Conybeare was in South Africa. His offence consisted in nothing more than cheering the Plan of Campaign and shouting " To hell with Balfour!" or, as he admits, "Down with Balfour!" In all these aspects there is not much criminality from the English point of view, but it happens that any person venturing into a district where conspiracy exists and taking even a small part in sympathy with the tenants comes within the meshes of the law. This Mr. Convheare has done, but many people are willing to think that the three months given him are for greater sins committed on this side of the Channel, in respect to which he hitherto got off scot free. There is little sympathy for him, even among opponents of the Government. Under the new rules, not being committed to hard labor, he will be able to pay for his meals and live in

the jail like a gentleman It is not many days since Mr. Chamberlain and his wife were at Court and dined with the Queen. It is now reported that Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn his subscription to the Liberation Society. If this is true, it is most significant, for many have expected that when the Irish question should be settled and Mr. Gladstone should join the great majority, Mr. Chamberlain would make his peace with the Liberals by leading the disestablishment campaign. His name was received at the Liberation Conference at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle with groans and other signs of disapproval.

Speaking of the Tabernacle reminds me of the ttack the great preacher made upon Dr. Clifford, resident of the Baptist Union, for lecturing in Mr. Conway's old church in South Place. Mr. Spurgeon blamed him for not avoiding militant atheists and says that it ill becomes Baptists to associate with deniers of Christ's divinity. But t should be remembered that Mr. Spurgeon has ong been girding at that section of his church who are not strong Calvinists like himself, and who hesitate to accept eternal punishments of fire and brimstone. The broader views of Dr. Clifford are heterodox in Mr. Spurgeon's eyes

Carl Rosa's death arouses a painful interest on the part of the public. He has done more for English music in his comparatively short life than any other man of his time. The acquaintance of the present generation with English opera is almost entirely due to him. Whether the proposed winter season of opera at Covent Garden will take place yet remains in doubt.

The theatrical performance at Sandringham was intended by the Prince as a surprise for his mother. but the secret cozed out, and the Queen was very angry thereat, especially as the Court is in mourning for the Duchess of Cambridge, and wished to countermand the performance. The Queen's presence at theatricals has been very rare since the Prince Consort's death. It is not long since she saw "The Colonel" in Scotland by a travelling company, and the Kendals have performed before The Queen thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Irving's and Miss Terry's performance, but was annoyed to find it noticed beforehand, and most vexed to see long notices of the event the next day.

The Duchess of Marlborough was presented at Court yesterday by the Dowager-Duchess. She wore, according to "The Daily Telegraph," the famous diamonds worn by the first Duchess on her presentation to Queen Anne.

General Boulanger's presence is almost unnoticed in London. His hasty acceptance of an invitation to a scratch dinner by a few Irish members of the House of Commons, detracts from his prospects of becoming, as he doubtless hoped to become, the lion of the season.

NEWS FROM THE GEM OF THE ANTILLES Havana, April 27.-The Austrian corvette Salda

sailed hence on Iuesday last, and the German man ofwar Nixe on Thursday. Senores Herrera & Co. have purchased the coasting steamers Elena. Oms and Adela for \$95,000 and

\$55,000 respectively The "Gaceta Oficial" has published an order for the holding of municipal elections on May 4, 5, 6 and 7. Preparations for the struggle are being made by the

different political parties. At Camajuany, near Remedes, Jose Medina, a negro recently killed a thirteen-year-old colored girl named Petrona, by stabbing her four times with a large knife. The murderer was quickly captured and convicted, his rial being held in the presence of the mutilated body of his victim.

Among the 152 convicts now confined in the Matanzas jail, there are cleven murderers, twentyseven kidnappers, thirty bandits, twirty-seven thieves and twelve counterfeiters.

The proceeds from customs at Havana, from April 1 to April 25, amounted to #808,073 94, against \$614,666 76 for the corresponding period in 1888, an increase of \$194,307 18.

Several cases of smallpox have occurred recently at Matanzas.

The death is announced of Senera Natividad Iznaga. t Sancti Spiritus. She was the wife of Gene-rancisco Acosta Albear, who distinguished him-uring the late Cuban war, and the mother-in-law seneral Jose Chinchilla, Minister of War.

Senor Bemigo Martinez Dermit committed suicide at the San Miguel estate, in the District of Taruco, by throwing himself into one of the large caldrons of boil-

g caneluce.

The third engineer of the British steamer Amaryllis as instantly killed by falling into the hold of the

PARIS PREPARING FOR THE CENTENARY FETES. Paris, May 4.-Elaborate preparations are being ade for the centenary fetes. The houses throughout the city are gayly decorated with flags, and in the principal streets many handsome banners and floral devices are displayed. During the last two days there has been a vast influx of foreigners and revincial visitors.

Berlin, May 4.—M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, will hold no ceremonies in celebration of the centen-nial anniversary of the days of 1759 in France.

BRINGING OVER THE DANMARK'S PEOPLE. London, May 4.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Wieland, Captain Barends, sailed from the Azores on April 27, for New.York, with the passengers of the lost steamer Danmark, who were left thore by steamer Missourt.

EXPUISION OF GERMAN-AMERICANS. Berlin, May 4.- The authorities of Schleswig have efused to rescind the decree expelling certain Germanamericans from the islands of Amron and Fohr in the

THE FRENCH ABANDON THE LEVANT. Paris, May 4.—The "Journal des Bebats" regrets the exision of the Government to abolish the French squadron in the Levant. Italy, the "Journal" says, will be sure to replace the French warships with

M. TIRARD'S COMING DIPLOMATIC DINNER. Paris, May 4.-The Papal Nuncio at Paris and all he members of the diplomatic corps in this city except three will attend the dinner to be given by M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, on May 15.

O'BRIEN AND HARRINGTON TO DE RELEASED. Dublin, May 4.-Orders have been issued to the rison authorities for the release from jail of William

TENANTS TO PAY A YEAR'S RENT. Dublin, May 4.-Sir Charles Russell, the arbitrate in the disputes between the tenants and landlord on the Vandeleur estate, has decided that the tenants shall pay a year's rent to March, 1887.

OPENING THE BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENT. Rio Janeiro, May 4.-The Brazilian Parliament was pened by the Emperor to-day. In his speech opening the session the President congratulated Parliament the good relations existing between Brazil an other nations, and stated that the finances of country were in a satisfactory condit

M. FERRY'S OPINION OF GENERAL BOULANGER. Paris, May 4.-At a meeting of the Patriotic League

fere with the success of the coming exhibition. No action will be taken by the League until the opening of the electoral campaign.

In a speech at Saint Die to-day, M. Ferry described General Boulanger as a "gutter dictator."

WILL THE GOVERNOR SIGN THE BILLS ?: THE QUESTION OF NON-PARTISAN BOARDS-

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM CLUB. The election of officers of the New-Amsterdam Club for the coming year yesterday resulted in the following choice: Richard A. Cunningham, president; Colonel William L. Brown, first vice-president; D. Lowber second vice-president; Theodore W. Myers, third vice-president; Arthur Berry, secretary; J. Henry Ford, treasurer. Assemblyman John Martin, who carried to Albany the protest of the County Democracy's sub-Executive Committee against the approval of the Legislative bills making the Police and Park Boards non-partisan and increasing the number of Police Justices, reported tht he had laid the document before the Governor, who had promised to give it the most considerate attention

Police Justice Power, the central figure of the

frame of mind last evening. "Our enemies," he said,

meaning, of course, the bosses of Tammany, "have bitten off more than they can chew. I understand that the weather has become exceedingly chilly for the County Democrats who voted for these bills, and that they are begging the Governor to veto them. He will probably sign the Police Justices' bill and veto the other two." veto the other two."

Notwithstanding "Boss" Power's confidence the de-Notwithstanding "Boss" Power's confidence the de-cided opinton was expressed by many prominent men-of all parties last evening that Governor Hill would sign all the bills. There seems to be no room for doubt that he was consulted before the bills were intro-duced, and that he then gave them his sanction. His ability to wiggle out of his responsibility for their passage was not doubted by anybody, but the per-formance would be so ungraceful that many of his friends think that he will not attempt it, but still stand by his first judgment in the matter.

MR. CARTER RESTS HIS CASE.

MENBATIONAL TESTIMONY CONCERNING HIS BROTHER EXPECTED IN BEHALF OF MRS. CARTER.

Chicago, May 4 (Special).-The first witness in the Carter divorce case this morning was a young New-Yorker, who gave his name as Joseph Curtis Buckle Mr. Andrews met Mr. Carter in Cooperstown in 1881, where the witness was then sojourning He met Mrs. Carter in New-York, at the Albemarie Hotel, in September, 1886. He afterward saw Mrs. Carter in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, dining with E. B. Sheldon and Mr. Ord. At other times he saw her at Delmonico's dining with Kyrle Bellew. the Fifth Avenue dinner he saw Mrs. Carter send the messenger To Bellew for the theatre tickets mentioned in Ord's deposition yesterday. The witness heard Mrs. Carter say when she dispatched the note to Mr. Bellew: "Kyrle never goes back on me." Mr. Andrews stated that he was married to a daughter of C. H. Fargo, and represented an Australian banking

Bradford R. Batty, who was a night clerk at Magnelia Hotel in St. Augustine, Fla., testified that Mr. and Mgs. Carter came there in the spring of 1885. Mr. Carter went away soon, leaving his wife behind. After he left the hotel the witness frequently saw Mrs. Carter. It was mostly late at night, and he saw her going through the halls. On one occasion Mrs. Carter called him to her room and told him that she wanted him to call her at 5 o'clock in the morning, and to be "very careful" how he did it, for she didn't want any one, particularly those in the next room to hear her. She said that she riding and didn't care to have everybody Mr. Carter's case rested with the introduction of some more letters from Mrs. Carter to him.

TO PROBE THE OKLAHOMA SCANDAL.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ACTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFI-CERS THERE TO BE LOOKED INTO.

Washington, May 4.—George W. Cole, of Chicago who was in Oklahoma when that section was thrown open to settlement, had a conference with Attorney General Miller this afternoon in regard to the conduc of Government officers on that occasion. According to his statement, Marshal Jones, of Kansas, and nearly efficial position to get possession of choice land. Mr. Cole said he was on the spot and was prepared to substantiate his charges against Marshal Jones and his deputies. He said, further, that Marshal Needles and his deputies, of the Oklahoma district, were alleged to be equally culpable in the matter, but that, as he was officials were concerned, he did not care to be responsible for the charges against them.

He had seen enough, however, during his stay of hree days in Oklahoma, to convince him that certain laises, and he deemed it his duty to bring the matter o the attention of the proper authorities. He said he had talked about the matter with Secretary Noble, at shose suggestion he had called upon the Attorney General. The latter thanked him for his information and assured him that the matter would be thoroughly nvestigated. He said that he had already heard mough to satisfy him that some crooked business had

Inspector Frank D. Hobbs, of the General Land Inspector Frank D. Hobbs, of the General Land Office, in a letter dated Guthrie, Ohadhoma, April 28, says: "The crowds at the office door have been very great, but the most perfect order has prevailed through out, and in my experience I have never seen a better class of settlers at the opening of a new land office."

THE TITLES OF JERSEY CITY OFFICE-HOLDERS Chief Justice Beasiey this morning for a special session of the Supreme Court to try the legality of the title under which the parties appointed by virtue of the new law hold office in Jersey City The Chief Justice appointed June 3 as the beginning of the special term to decide the controversy. With regard to ad interim appointments and the question whether President O'Neill had legally submitted the isw to the people, it was ordered that all testimony and pleadings be submitted by Tuesday, May 14. Thursday next was fixed to hear the ad interim argu-ments. Testimony is to be taken in the meantime

STANDING OF THE CEILING COMMITTEE Albany, May 4 (Special).-Justice Mayham in a de dsion holds that the Ceiling Investigation Committee ad no power under the resolution creating it to de hand certain telegrams of F. W. Sabold, manager of the Western Union telegraph office here, and dis-rharces him from cust-dy. This decision virtually nullifies the standing of the committee.

JUDGE WHITE'S COURSE APPROVED. Pittsburg, May 4 (Special).-Judge John F. White of the Liquor License Court, won a victory at a ecret meeting of the Bar Association this afternoon About 100 attorneys were present. A resolution to indorse the action of George Shieras in attempting o introduce the impeachment resolution in the lower house at Harrisburg yesterday was presented an defeated by a vote of 35 year to 64 nays. Mr Shieras, who is a member of the bar, was present.

ICEBERGS SEEN IN THE ATLANTIC Boston, May 4.-The steamer Roman, at this por rom Liverpool, reports that on April 29, in latitude 47 degrees 18 minutes north, longitude 42 degrees 58 minutes west, she passed one leeberg of moderate size and two smaller ones.

San Francisco, May 4 (Special).-William Heney, a rother of Fanny Davenport, was killed to-day by an verdose of morphine. It was impossible to tell whether it was suicide, as Henry has been in the abit of taking chloral and other drugs. He was an expert wood-turner and had worked regularly until a few weeks ago. Since then he had been drinking eavily and was greatly depressed.

INDICTED FOR KILLING AN INSANE PATIENT Chicago, May 4.-The Grand Jury to-day returned an indictment for murder against Superintendent Kiernan, of the County Insane Asylum. This action grows out of the death of Robert Burns, a patient in that institution, who was beaten to death by attendants. Of these, Schubert, (regan, Pecha and Richardson were also indicted for murder.

FREDERICK COOK GETTING BETTER. The condition of Frederick Cook, Secretary of State who is suffering from pneumonia at the Glise; House, con-tinued to improve slowly yesterday. He was not out of danger, but his physician was confident that he would reuniess there were some unexpected developme

resolved to abstain from anything that might inter. THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

PREPARING TO OPEN THE GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR IN PARIS.

APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS -LACK OF READINESS-THE OPENING CERE MONIES-EUROPEAN MONARCHIES DET CLINING TO RECOGNIZE THE EVENT

> -AMERICA'S IMPORTANT SHARE IN THE EXHIBITION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright: 1889: By The New-York Tribune Paris, May 4 .- Any persons in search of useful information about the Paris Exhibition may be warned off this column. I have little to give them. All the time I might have devoted yesterday to acquiring it was occupied in elaborate interviews with various French authorities, who either have or have not the right of granting admissions to the them seemed to be quite certain on this fundaclub and of the County Democracy, was in a felicitous mental point, so I can offer you little but impressions. You know already that the Exhibition will be opened in the official sense on Monday. It will be the finest exhibition ever seen of packing cases, empty showcases and machinery not in motion. No exhibition ever was ready at the appointed date. This will be the unreadiest of all, and if justice is to be done, Frenchmen will award themselves a gold medal of the highest class for unpunctuality. There are many nations which might come in a good second. The English themselves have a good claim to second place.

> Down to this moment the official world has left some urgent matters in connection with the opening, both at Paris and Versailles, unsettled. Republican simplicity is to be carried very far, perhaps almost to the point of dulness, so far as officialdom is responsible for what shall happen. But nothing can really be dull in Paris. The Parisians will take care of that. Paris itself is in a fever of festivity already. The town had begun on Thursday night to put on its holiday robes. It has been repainted and regilded, and the grime of ten years has been scraped off many vast buildings of Caen stone, which are blazing in this May sun as if just whitewashed. Bouquets of tricolor flags are hung along many a street, masts are getting into position, and there are signs of coming illuminations. The faces of the people are illuminated already.

> The Exhibition buildings and grounds, which are, in fact, mapped off with military precision, look, as you first approach them, confused, haphazard and crowded. The one thing which surprises all beholders is the Eiffel tower. The upper part, light and graceful as if it had grown there with only Nature for its architect, looks severely down on this wilderness of edifices below, ome of them business-like, some fantastic, all of them, like the tower itself, intensely modern. The tower is the only thing which fairly rises above the eddying whirlwinds of Paris dust, whiter and more blinding than the dust of other cities. It is not the Exhibition alone which creates it all. A new city has sprung up along the riverside, now lined from the Bridge of Jena to the Bridge of the Invalides, and above that, also, with long buildings, probably useful, certainly ugly. Scores of other buildings cover all the space that was vacant about the Champ de Mars, most of them the work of enterprising radesmen intent on turning a penny, sometimes honest. Here, as in the exhibition, French taste has often got out of hand. The decorations are occasionally gaudy, the styles are mixed, and art has been sacrificed to the necessity of attract-

> If there be a want of simplicity, it will be supplied by the opening ceremonies, which promises to be simple almost to baldness. President Carnot rides or drives over, with a military escert, from the Trocadero, Ministers and sundry public personages and bodies accompanying bini. They edvance on foot in procession to a space beneath the great dome. There the President declares the Exhibition open. Then he pursues his walk and passes through the principal sections. America is to be honored by some brief ceremony in its own section. The President halts there, receives the Commissioners of the adjacent countries, and says a few words in French to General Franklin, who answers in English. The invitations, including those to the Legislature, the Paris Municipolity, and Counci' of State, hardly exceed a thousand.

The French now say that they are resolved to make the coremony, both at Paris and at Versailles, entirely domestic. It is not they who took this resolution. They asked all Europe to take part in their show, and all the Great Powers of Europe refused to have anything to do with it officially. But it was not till lately, when the Ambassadors began to post their trunks, that this domestic view dawned fully on the French mind. Lord Lytton found that he had family engagements in England. Count Hoyos was wanted in Austria. The Russian Ambassador's health required him to take the waters at Aix, which is thought more annoying than if he had gone to St. Petersburg. General Menabrea is improving his knowledge of French scenery. Count Munster is visiting his estates in Hanover. Such is the final response of monarchical Europe to the invitation of the French Republic to join in celebrating the overthrow of monarchy. The French are vexed, which is natural, if not reasonable. They show their vexation, which is not wise. The Radicals are the most vexed of all, and the most violent. French Royalists, who put royalty sometimes before patriotism, join with the other Royalists in abstaining. The Royalist Deputies take no part in the opening pageant.

America, being the only great Power which has cordially accepted the proposals of her sister Republic, deserved, perhaps, some recognition, but gets little. Diplomatists of favor for the moment, and American diplomatists come in for some of the unpopularity of their colleagues. The United States Commission fares no better-lare some respects worse. General Franklin is not invited to Versailles to-morrow; the domestic view excludes him too. The diplomatic tribune being abolished, where should any foreigner find room? Even journalists are not positively idolized. The number of foreign journalists who have asked for places to witness the opening on Monday is 600. The number of places which the French have found themselves able to concede is twenty.

It has long been understood that America would put, if not her best, a very good foot foremost. She has treated her citizens better than any other country. She takes their goods at New-York, brings them free across the Atlantic. delivers them without charge in the Exhibition Building, exacts no fee for space, and carries liberality to the extent of putting down a floor for the American section. She has got a capable. hard-working commission to look after Amerian interests. General Franklin as Commissioner and General Somerville Tuck as Deputy Commissioner are considered to be the right mea in the right place. They have established the American headquarters in the Avenue Labourdonnaise, opposite one entrance to the Exhibition, occupying the whole of a large house, which they rented cheap, like good business men, and could relet at a profit. A good-looking American marine is on guard at the door. I have seen few busier places in Paris. Thanks partly to them and partly to natural American dislike to dawdling, our section promises to be less behindhand than any other. The American m. chinery is nearly all set up, and most of it would to start on Monday if there were anything to start it. The Frenchmen who supply the

steam will supply it a few days later. Then it

will be seen that American engineers, inventors and manufacturers are well to the front. In agriculture we do better still. In every branch of electric engineering we are believed to be without a rival. In mining we are weak; mine-owners have not seen where the profit would come in, and have done comparatively little, except, perhaps, in the case of mining properties which happen to be for sale. American art will cover some thousands of square yards of wall space. It covers, in fact, a much larger area of American than Europe has before seen adorned by the native American brush, Our reputation in this department is nearly all to make. In other art work we made a name eleven years ago, which Messrs. Tiffany, the Gorham Company and other workers in premetals expect now to increase. It was said of the recent sham American show in London that it consisted mainly of tinned tomatoes and artificial We shall do better than that now. We have in Paris a section larger than any other foreign section except the English, with Government money to encourage exhibitors and Government officials to keep them in order, and to keep out things discreditable to the American name. No outsider can yet judge what the net result of American efforts may be. Those who know most about it think that the American department, as a whele, will do credit to the country. We shall have plenty of competitors to meet,

When Germany was invited to join in this great enterprise, Prince Bismarck replied in his cynical way that exhibitions were played out, and that Germany had more important business on hand. France has done her best to prove him wrong, and great part of Europe has lent her a hand unofficially. She has got together certainly the biggest exhibition ever known, and she believes it to be the best. She monopolizes for her own share a good deal more than half of the entire space. which is all right. She is completing her preparations in that leisurely way characteristic of a people who, like Red Jacket, consider that they have all the time there is. Sanguine patriots think the Exhibition likely to be in good order in the early part of the leafy month of June. G. W. S.

HIS OPINION OF THE "PHYSICAL WRECK."

THE EX-COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS HEARS PLAIN LANGUAGE FROM A WRONGED EMPLOYE.

Washington, May 4 (Special) .- Ex-Commission Black is not the happy man he was before the "ex" was prefixed to his title, but he is as bumptious as He still lingers in Washington, and occasion ally tries to unbend and be sociable with men who were formerly unfortunate enough to be his subordinates. His recent experience with Colonel Timothy Quinn, however, has taught Black the necessity of heing cautious in making advances toward men whom he has wronged. Colonel Quinn, who is a citizen of Troy, N. Y., where he is well and favorably known, commanded the 1st New-York (Lincoln) Cavalry in the war, and has been for some years a faithful clerk in the Pension Bureau. He is a strong Republican and a man of sturdy independence of character. Because he would not consent to surrender his convictions and do dirty work for Black the latter tried to degrade him. The other day Colonel Quinn was seated at dinner with a friend in the case of one of the hotels, when the "Physical Wreck" entered, and, advancing with a bland, condescending smile, exclaimed, "Why, Colonel, how are you! How goes it!"

Colonel Quinn's "Irish was up" instanter. In em phatic words he declared, in substance, that he didn't want Black to speak to him; that Black must not same table with him, and, in general, that he considered Black unworthy to associate

with gentlemen.

The ex-Commissioner was fairly stunned, but a The ex-Commissioner was fairly stunned, but as the place. After Colonel Quinn had finished his linner and departed, Black returned. He took pains o explain to the water that he left the room when is did because he feared that Colonel Quinn would

assault him.
"There was no danger in the world of that," said Colonel Quinn to-night. "Black is a cripple, and I never would strike a cripple under any circumstances. But if I were dying, I never would take from any living man what Black took from me, without resenting it. I had good reason to talk to him as I did, and he knows it."

THE PRESIDENT AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Washington, May 4 .- Attorney-General Miller was asked to-day in regard to the President's views on the subject of capital punishment, his recent acts of clemency to men under sentence of death in Washington having given rise to the impression that he was opposed to it. Mr. Miller said. "The President : ot opposed to capital punishment, and in the murder nothing more or less than he cases referred to did should have done. He has none of that maudlin symlaw but he will see that a murderer's guilt is fully established before the extreme penalty is put into oper-What are my views on capital punishment?
 or it in all cases where the crime is proven beyond

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS OF THE DANMARK. The Hamburg-American Company's steamer Wieland, Captain Barends, which sailed from the Azores on Saturday, April 27, with the first and second dicers and 370 passengers of the Danmark, was sighted off Fire Island at 5 o'clock vesterday afternoon and arrived at quarantine late last night. She will reach her dock at Hoboken at 7 o'clock this morning. When the Missouri landed the Danmark's passangers at the Azores, Captain Murrell was com-passangers at the Azores, Captain Murrell was com-pelled to leave half the shipwrocked people at S. Michael, bringing the remainder to Philadelphia. Ar-rangements were then made with the Hamburg-American Packet Company to conevy the people left at the Azores to New-York.

HE HEARD FROM THE PRESIDENT. Chicago, May 4 (Special).-A dispatch from Washington in a local newspaper to-day said that the President had telegraphed Frank W. Palmer, expostmaster, asking if he would accept the position of When a reporter called on Mr. Public Printer. Palmer he said the dispatch was erroneous, but he did not deny that he had received some communication in regard to a Washington office.

THE ST. LOUIS GAS TRUST DEAL. St. Louis, May 4.-The options on both the Lacledon stock and the Gas Trust certificates will expire of Monday next, and to-day is the latest date at which signatures can be received. Far more than the necessary majority to consummate the sale has been so About 20,000 shares held in the East had been signed, and over 30,000 shares held by St. Louis investors. Shortly after the opening of banking hours this morning a deposit of \$500,000 was received at the Boatmen's Bank for the purpose of meeting any claims that might be made by the stockholders.

THREE PEOPLE HURT BY A RUNGWAY HORSE. Three people were slightly injured by a runaway horse at Broadway and Forty-eighth-st. last evening at 8:35 o'clock. They were George Heyman, who re ceived contusions of the right leg, his wife, who suffered from contusions of the face and left leg. and George Semel, who was bruised on the They all live at No. 364 West Fifty-fifth-st. Heyman is a dealer in bedding at No. 103 Mottst. No. 179 Canal st. and No. 108 West Eighteenthest. The three were taken to Bellevue Hospital, where their injuries were attended to.

A BOYCOTTED EDITOR STRIKES BACK. Rochester, May 4 (Special).-The trouble between Cuy and Brighton Company, which controls all the lines of street rail way in this city, and its drivers resulted two weeks ago in the boycotting of "The Post-Express," an afternoon daily here, of which Joseph O'Connor is editor. Mr. O'Connor began a campaign against the Centra Mr. O'Connor began a campaign against the Central Labor Union, the originators of the boycott, and claimed that the only reason for their action was that two stockholders in the company were stock-holders in the paper. To-day "The Post-Express" began suits in the Supr.me Court against James Adams, president: Winfield G. Spinning, secretary, and three others of the union, claiming \$10,000 damages

San Francisco, May 4 .- Rose Thorne, the actres has secured a divorce at Martinez from Edward Thorne, on the ground of infidelity.

BRECKINEIDGE TO SPEAK AT PLYMOUTH. Plymouth, Mass., May 4.-W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the dedication of the National Fore-rathers' Monument here on August 1.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHAT THEY CAN DO AS LIFE-SAVERS:

AN ACTUAL RESCUE FROM ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH INTENSIFIES THE INTEREST IN THEIR DRILL.

The city firemen had their centennial parade yesters lay and the stand at the north end of Union Square and the streets about the Everett House were crowded with people anxious to witness the evolutions. The brigade of firemen participating consisted of three battalions and the life-saving corps, and was under command of First Battalion consisted of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 5, 7 and 9, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and was in command of Chief of Battalion Benjamin A. Companies Nos. 14, 18, 24 and 32, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, and was commanded by Chief F. J. Reilly. The Third Battalion, made up of Engine Companies Nos. 33, 34, 36 and 39, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, was in command of Chief John H. Kehoe. The life-saving corps of twenty-one men, picked from the whole Department for their soolness and athletic skill, was in command of Henry McAdam, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16.

o'clock for the presentation of the Bennett and Stephen son medals. Mayor Grant, who was to make the presentation, was too ill to appear and his speech was read by Henry D. Purroy. It eulogized the celerity. coolness and general efficiency of the Department, and spoke of the pride which New-Yorkers feel in its work and record. It described in detail the rescues for which the Bennett Medals were awarded, that for 1887 going to Lieutenant Banta, and the Bennett Medal for 1888 going to Captain Quirk. The Stephenson Medals were given to Captains William McLaughlia and Thomas A. Kenney.

DASHING UP THE BARE WALLS.

After reading the Mayor's speech Commissionss Purroy added a few words of his own and handed the medals to the winners, who were drawn up before him, amid the hearty cheers of the crowd. These cheers were renewed when the life-saving

corps dashed up in front of the Everett House, and prepared to scale its five stories as they would do if a fire were raging inside. In a twinkling the scaling-ladders were on the ground and were being thrust upward to the window ledges, two of on each story had which ered with boards to protect the stone from scratches. A fireman ran up the ladder to the first story and stood upon the window sill while a second passed up another ladder, which was attached to the third-story sill. In this way two fire-escapes were improvised reaching to the roof of the building, up and down which the men ran like sailors. In three min utes and a half the first ladder was attached to the cornice, and thirty seconds later the first fireman reached

A gun-shot announced the firing of a life-line. fell on the roof, two ropes were drawn up, and in a moment more two firemen were safely lowered on the

moment more two firemen were safely lowered on the end of them to the street. Two firemen slid down ropes which were passed through rings at the front of their belts, and then two others slid down. In a little less than fifteen minutes from the arrival of the truck, all this had been done and the ladders had been removed from the building. Firemen then climbed to the upper story with single ladders.

During the work an accident occurred which would doubtless have resulted in the death of a fireman but for the nerve and muscle of one of his comrades. The man was standing on a ladder caught to the frame of a fourth-story window, and was lowering a scaling ladder to the floor below. During that manoeuvre, which was performed many times yesterday, a fireman stands inside the open window holding the ladder outside by the ring and clasp at the front of his beit. This time the temporary board ing over the window ledge split off, and fell with the two ladders crashing to the ground. The fireman was drawn in through the open window by his comrade, however, so quickly that the crowd could bardly be certain for a moment that he had not fallen with his ladder. But the rescue was quickly realised, and a tremendous theer went up.

USED TO THAT SORT OF THING.

USED TO THAT SORT OF THING.

The drill went quickly and smoothly on, and noth snewed that any unusual excitement had runted the steady nerves of the workers. The drill closed with the use of the net, several firemen jumping from the second story and being caught safely. In forty-five minutes after the arrival of the truck it drove away again, fully equipped with men and ladders.

The other companies then marched past the review-ing-stand, down Broadway to Waverley Place, and up Fifth-ave, to Twenty-sixth-st, where they disbanded.

CHARGES IN THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SUIT. THE EDISON SIDE ALLEGE THAT THE WESTING

HOUSE PEOPLE HAVE CORRUPTED

WITNESSES. Pittsburg, May 4 (Special).-Charges of corrupting witnesses have entered into the great electric light suit. The case of the Consolidated Electric Light Company (Westinghouse's) against the McKeesport Electric Light Company, an Edison concern, was up in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The case involves the priority of claim to the invention of the carbon loop, without which no incandescent lamp can be made. The Edison people, who were represented by Walter J. Griffin, of New-York City, asked for time to impeach the evidence of two witnesses. Mr. Griffin stated in an affidavit to the court that the evidence of William H. Church could be impeached, as he had sated that his testimony given in the interference case in the Patent Office was false, and that he had offered for sums of money to give and frame testimony which would destroy the patent in suit. Mr. Griffin's affidavit also stated that the evidence of Mr. Packard, assistant superintendent of the Sawyer-Mann Electric Light Company, of New-York City, in reference to experiments with lamps according to the parent in sult is in many respects untrue. Mr. Griffin, in his argument afterward, stated that Church had been offered \$5,000 for his testimony, and was again offered

\$5,000 for his testimony, and was again offered \$15,000. The testimony of Church is of great impor-tance to the Westinghouse people, and was only put in within the last thirty days. Judge Acheson stated that he would grant the de-fendants two days to take the evidence of the witness

A RICH COAL OPERATOR SUED FOR DIVORCE Pittsburg, May 4 (Special).-Catherine M., wife of Captain Jordan S. Neel, the millionaire river coal opertor, has entered suit in this county for a divorce on the ground of neglect. Mr. and Mrs. Neel are in the sixtles, and have been married for thirty-coven years. The captain has three sons and three daughters. He owns the river steamer J. S. Neel, and is largely interested in a Mexican gold mine. To a reporter Captain Neel professed ignorance of the divorce proceedings, and said he first heard of it through the newspapers. His wife left the family home at Neel's Station on December 16, and had not since returned. The captain says he could assign no reason for her departure; he had always treated her kindly, and would welcome her back at any time. Mrs. Neel's mother, who is over eighty, was also unable to explain the separation.

TO TRANSFER THE CANTON "STONE MILL." Canton, Mass., May 4.-The Canton Manufacturing ompany, who have been doing business at the Stone Mill, are winding up their affairs and the property is in the hands of a trustee. The business was started in 1883 by the above company, a corporation formed under Connecticut laws, with a capital of \$600,000. Considerable money was expended on the plant. The business will be carried on by a new company formed under Maine laws, with an authorized capital of

SEVERE FROST IN EASTERN PENNSTLY ANTA Reading, Penn., May 4.- Hard frosts, occurring for three nights in succession, have caused considerable lamage to early vegetation in some sections of this county. The fruit trees are in full bloom, and max also have been injured.

Easton, Penn., May 4.-Heavy frosts visited this night was heavy here. Roofs were as white this morning as on a morning in March. One man was frozen on the country roads. Ice formed at Nazareth, and the leaves on the trees were affected in

MINERS GET BETTER PAY. Brazil, Ind., May 4 (Special).-The bituminous achine miners have agreed with the operators of 42 1-2 cents with 5 cents advance from November 1. The bituminous miners have also gained, a victory at 62 1-2 cents, though for one month only. All bituminous miners in the State, numbering several thou-

sand, will go to work on Monday. Much, however, depends on the block coal scale yet to he fixed and the delegate meeting to be held here Thursday. AN ANTI-DRESSED-BEEF BILL REJECTED. Jefferson City, Mo., May 4.—The beef inspection bill as indersed by the convention which assembled in St. Louis in March was defeated in the Legislature, presterday.